

from it at all ages in *M. martes*, as established by Pohl and others.

Genus GRISON, Gray.

In an example of *Grison furax* from Cordova, in Argentina, the baculum is slender and moderately long, with a sinuous curvature in its thicker basal third, the rest of the main shaft being straight and attenuated, and approximately the terminal sixth a little expanded and depressed. The posterior third is compressed and carinate above, flat but not grooved below. From the posterior third up to the depressed termination the slender shaft is cylindrical and marked below by a narrow linear groove. The terminal piece is parallel-sided and apically rounded. It is depressed at an angle of about  $140^{\circ}$ , and just at the bend on the upper side there rises a pair of erect horn-like apically rounded excrescences. Total length 44 mm.; length of depressed termination 6 mm., width across the horns 3 mm., of narrowest part just behind the horns 2 mm.

This baculum differs from that of all the Mustelidæ in which the bone has been described in having the end depressed and provided with two short upstanding processes on the dorsal side a little behind the apex. At first sight it recalls the baculum of the Procyonid *Bassariscus* described by Lönnberg (*Anat. Anz.* xxxviii. p. 232, 1911), but in that genus the two processes arise from the underside of the bone.

Genus MELLIVORA, Storr.

The baculum of this genus was very briefly described by Gilbert, and the description was repeated by Pohl, to whom the bone itself was quite unknown. It may be interesting and useful, therefore, to publish a figure and a new description of it.

Baculum deep and wide at its root, attenuated and tolerably straight for five-sixths of its length, the terminal sixth being upturned and expanded. The upper edge of the basal half somewhat compressed and subcarinate. The lower surface widely grooved longitudinally. The wide apex not recurved, but directed forwards and upwards and expanded into a cup-shaped hollow much wider from side to side than from above downwards. The thin upper and lateral rims of the cup form a continuous nearly semicircular curve, but the lower rim is transverse and interrupted in the middle line by a narrow deep cleft which at the bottom passes into the groove

traversing the lower surface of the baculum. The edge of the cup on each side of this cleft forms a lobate thickening.

The measurements of the baculum examined, which was extracted from a specimen of *Mellivora ratel*, are as follows:—Total length in a straight line 70 mm.; length along the inferior curve 77 mm.; width at the base 11 mm., at the narrowest point behind the upcurved end 4 mm.; of the expanded cup-like termination 12 mm., height of the latter 9 mm.

It may be added that in *Mellivora*, as in other genera and species of Mustelines with the tip of the baculum upcurved, the urethral canal does not follow the curvature, but runs straight forwards, following the line of the lower surface of the baculum.

### XXXVI.—*New Heterocera in the Joicey Collection.*

By LOUIS B. PROUT, F.E.S.

#### Family Zygaenidæ.

#### Subfamily CHALCOSIINÆ.

#### 1. *Eterusia proprimarginata*, sp. n.

♂.—48 mm.

Head and body above black, beneath pale buff; collar red, as in *pulchella*, Koll. Abdomen above with very fine, in part interrupted, buff rings at the extremities of the segments.

Wings shaped as in *pulchella*. Fore wing brownish black, the yellow markings consisting of a longitudinal streak behind cell from base, as in *pulchella*, the transverse median band more interrupted at M than in that species; a large spot at the discocellulars, and a row of submarginal spots between SC<sup>5</sup> and M<sup>1</sup>, recalling the anterior part of the series which is developed in *elizabetha*, Walk. Hind wing predominantly yellow, blackened in proximal part of cell, on veins M (as far as the origin of M<sup>1</sup>), M<sup>2</sup>, and SM<sup>1</sup>, in the abdominal region to the same extent as in *elizabetha*, and irregularly at the distal margin, the border being rather narrow (about 2 mm.) between apex and M<sup>1</sup>, then forming a triangular proximal projection; a roundish black spot between R<sup>3</sup> and M<sup>1</sup>, nearly touching the distal border.

Fore wing beneath with the yellow markings a little broadened, the subapical ones paler. Hind wing beneath with the black parts only feebly expressed (olive-grey), but with two strong roundish black outer spots, one corresponding to that of upperside, the second between  $M^1$  and  $M^2$ .

Chang Yang, Central China, July 1888 (*A. E. Pratt*). Type in Coll. Joicey; 2 ♂♂ in coll. Brit. Mus. Also a ♂ from Ichang and one from Ta-tsien-lu in coll. Brit. Mus.

Unaccountably mixed by Leech among *elizabetha*; collar red, wings narrower, fore wing wanting the yellow longitudinal line in cell and the large submarginal spot behind  $M^2$ ; hind wing wanting the black transverse mark near end of cell and with narrower, quite differently shaped distal border. Evidently nearer to *pulchella*, but larger, both wings differently marked in distal half.

### Family Geometridæ.

#### Subfamily HEMITHEINÆ.

#### 2. *Synclismus nigrocristatus*, sp. n.

♂.—31 mm.

Face whitish, irrorated with light brown and darker red-brown, a small pointed tuft at the lower extremity tipped with the latter colour. Palpus black on upper and outer sides and at tip. Vertex white mixed with brown. Thorax dirty white, much mixed with brown and red-brown above, and in part with black. Abdomen more ochreous, with rather strong brown black-mixed crests; a red tinge on sides.

*Fore wing* white, shaded with light brown (less strongly in submedian and terminal areas than in the rest of the wing); lines formed of black irroration more condensed at anterior end; first extremely oblique from costa at base; antemedian from costa at 3.5 mm. to middle of hind margin, sinuous, excurved in cell, incurved between fold and  $SM^2$ ; postmedian at about two-thirds, dentate, rather deeply inbent between the radials and again between  $M^1$  and fold; a more reddish-brown shade between this and the very indistinct, dentate, whitish subterminal; termen with elongate black markings between the veins.

*Hind wing* long (*Pingasa*-shaped), whiter than fore wing,  
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